Colored Citizens.

The Clergy of This City on the Nation's Loss.

Boston, March 15, 1874. Never on a Sabbath has Beacon Hill been covered with such a mass of surging humanity as to-day. or holiday attracted such a vast concourse of people as has been assembled all the day long to pay tribute to the memory of the late Charles Sumner. The announcement had been made that from nine in the morning until six in the afternoon the general public would be admitted. Long before the hour of nine, however, the crowl commenced to gather, and it was not until long after six that there was any perceptible diminution. During the afternoon the whole area around the State House was one common concourse of men and women, all brought together to mingle in one common expression of affliction, and testify their appreciation of the departed and sorrow for his loss. Every approach to the Capitol building was thronged with carriages and pedestrians, and many of the vehicles were draped with emblems of mourning. The

and over the arches of the window are heavy draperies of black and white cloth. The side doors, which are closed during the time the body remains in the hall, as well as the alcove on each side of them, are hung with black, handsomely looped. In the rear of the hall and in the centre of the entrance, in which is the statue of Washington, there is a chaste design, black cloth curtains being looped up from the centre, relieved by a little white at the top, and in front of this a shield with Mr. Sumner's monogram. On each side of the curtains, and next to the cannon, are three national flags, draped, giving a fine effect to the entire rear of the hall. The bases of the columns in the hall are draped with black, as are also the tops, from the door to the rear of the hall, and a little black drapery around the lower part of the alcove completes the mourning.

THE SCENE OF PUBLIC GRIEF.

Here, amid all these sad paraphernalia, were the honored remains of Massachusetts' most distinguished Senator and the country's great statesman. As the mournful multitude lingered around the casket and realized that it contained all that was mortal of Charles Sumner, many gave way to their feelings of grief and sadness. Old friends and neighbors paused to drop tears of affection and flowers of tribute to his memory, and those who only knew the man by his public life mingle in the common assemblage of mourners. From morning until night the temporary sepulchre of the great departed was the scene of incidents of the most harrowing description, events which no mortal pen or tongue can ever describe.

THE CITY DRAPED IN BLACK.

To-morrow will come the final obsequies, and the
ast sad tribute of respect will be paid. As before Inst sad tribute of respect will be paid. As before intimated, business in Boston and, in lact, throughout the whole State, will be almost wholly suspended, and the Commonwealth will unite almost en masse in doing honor to the memory of him who was so universally beloved. Even now the whole city is draped in mourning; public buildings, business houses, dwellings, and even the horse cars and stages are hung with crape. Among the most beautiful and impressive of many tokens of grief displayed in the city is one in the large show-window of a carpet store on Tremont street. The back and angular sides of the deep and high window are tastefully hung with deep mourning drapery. In the centre of the window is a finely executed picture of a negro mother clasping her child, their eyes sides of the deep and high window are tastefully hung with deep mouraing drapery. In the centre of a negro mother clasping her child, their eyes turned heavenward in the attitude of prayer for their deliverance from the bonds and shackles of slavery. On the right of the impressive picture is a finely executed likeness of Mr. Sumner, as he appeared in his prime as a Senator when talking to the Senate about the "barbarism of slavery." The picture is so hung that the great Senator seems looking down upon the slave mother while at prayer. Beneath the picture of Mr. Sumner are the words. "He spake." At the left of the supplicant and ensiaved mother, to complete the group, there hangs a large likeness of President Lancoln, who also seems looking down upon the mother and her child, and underneath the picture are the words, "And it was done." A more impressive tableau, portraying the representative acts of both Senator and President, could hardly be conceived. The design attracted very general attention.

There was a rumor in the city this afternoon that a post-mortem examination of the remains was going on, and that while the mournful mutitude believed they were paying tribute to the remains of the departed the body was at the same time in the hands of the surgeons and doctors. The story was without the surgeons and soctors. The story was without the surgeons and doctors. The story was without the surgeons

decompose somewhat, and that the features are so changed that it has been determined not to expose them to public view.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD PAYS A TRIBUTE.

When the throug of people were gathered around the depot or along the route which the sad cortege was to take on its way to the State House with the remains of the great Senator, a touching incident occurred at the Lowell Institute, where the distinguished medical gentieman, Dr. Brown-Sequard, physician and intimate frienc of the deceased, was to deliver a lecture in the course for which he has been engaged. The speaker opened his discourse by an allusion to his irrend. He spoke with a volce choked with emotion, and told of his first acquaintance with him in 18-7, when Mr. Sumner came under his care as a patient, and when he (the speaker) learned to love him and sympathize with him in all the noble aspirations the advocacy of which has made his name beloved and his loss so greatly to be deplored. Here the Ecturer's leelings completely oversame him. His voice broke and he was

MASSACHUSETTS' DEAD

In the Remains of Charles Sumner Lying in State.

Boston Draped in Weeds of Sorrow.

The Mourning of The Multitude.

The Mourning of the and the Multitude of the Multitude.

The Mourning of the Administration of the Multitude.

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MOVEMENTS OF THE MOURNERS PROM ABROAD.

The Congressional delegation and others from broad in attendance upon the funeral have spen the day very quietly. Nearly all of them attended The Congressional delegation and others from abroad in attendance upon the funeral have spent the day very quietly. Nearly all of them attended divine worship in the morning and remained at their quarters in the Revere House the rest of the day, the only interruption being a brief visit to the City Hall, where all the visitors were received by the Mayor and tendered the hospitalities of the city during the sorrowful occasion which had brought them here. A few took a short ride in the suburbs, among them Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Chittenden and Dr. Brown-Sequard, who made a short call upon Proje or Longiellow at Cambridge.

In nearly all of the to-day allusion was the country had sustai. the country had sustal. I the death of Senator Sumner.
Frobably the most representative discourse was that made by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of the Church of the Disciples. The pulpit of the church was tastefully draped in purple (royal mourning); also the table in Iront and the clock. Upon the table was a bust of Sumner. The drapery upon the pulpit was relieved by beautiful bouquets and smita.

smilax.

The services were conducted by Rev. Francis G. Peabody, of Cambridge, who read some appropriate sciections, commencing, "Help God, for the godly man ceaseth." The hymns, "Servant of God, well done," and "Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime," were sung by the congregation.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, not venturing to speak at length, his address was read to the audience by Mr. Henry Williams. The address commenced by alluding to the protound impression which had been caused by the death of Mr. Sumper and the general sense of bereavement felt. The friends who have fought by his side during long years, when success seemed hopeless; carriages and pedestrians, and many of the vehicles were draped with emblems of mourning. The historical Boston Common, or that portion of it immediately in iront of the State House, was crowded as never before; and to work one's way through Beacon street was interally impossible. THE CIVIC ARRANGHENTS MISRAILE.

The arrangements of the authorities for the admission of the multitude to the rotunds, where the remains were lying, were most miserably conceived and more miserably executed. Instead of allowing the crowd to pass in a tone door and out at another, 300 or 400 were admitted at once and then the gates were closed, and when those inside were ready to leave another crowd would be admitted. These rustic arrangements prevailed all the day long, and the consequence was that not more than a fraction of the thousands who came were able to gain admission, or course the indignation leit by the public at the incompetency of the officials in charge was suppressed for the time being, but it is vented quite freely this evening.

This confere NOT EXHIBITED,

Those who were able to gain admission were disappointed in not having an opportunity to view the mortair remains of one they so dearly loved, but to have removed the hermetical lid in a nail where the atmosphere was so warm would have greatly endangered their preservation, and possibly produced immediate decomposition.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE CATAFALOTE.

The casket was placed upon a catafalque in the entire of the hall and was covered with clock civil and draped with black alpaca and white cloth, the factors being looped up with black and white cloth, the factors here for the hall were chaste, appropriate and impressive. Around the corraices here festoons of black and white cloth, the latter only being used in sufficient prince of the hall and the certain exercises of the window of the contained of the contract of the hall were chosen and impressive. Around the corraices here festoons is looped up with black and white cloth, the latter only being used in sufficie

often comes a singular reaction. It was the case with Lincoln, when the nation was weeping "in the passion of an angry grief," and so it is with Charles Sumner. Death, removing him from our outward eye, enables us to see him inwardly and truly. Thus we have looked at a mountain, and only seen the creeping mist and clouds which concealed it. So when the west wind moved the air the vapors suddenly were all the summer of the concealed it. So when the west wind moved the air the vapors suddenly were all the summer of the concealed it. So when the west wind moved the air the vapors suddenly were all the concealed it. So when the west of the concealed it. So when the west wind moved the air the vapors suddenly were all the concealed it. So when the west wind moved the air the vapors suddenly were all the concealed the concealed it. So when the conflict of that cold wind. After the earthquake and fire and whirtlyind of passionate and godless strife have passed death comes, and the Lord speaks in that still, small volce.

When any important subject came up Summer, being a statesman and not a mere politician, always studed it in the light of history and political science, without reference to party interests. He sought to declare the truth. The country is in peril to-day, because there are so few kitches and the contest with slavery his volce was heard like a trumpet appealing for the rights and black. In him man was sacred. During all the long contest with slavery his volce was heard like a trumpet appealing for the rights of man. He stood conspicuous in the nation's cyc, a young apolio, "in silent majesty of man and their allies. When they could not reply by argument they silenced him with murderous blows; but Summer did as much for the cause of freedom by his suffering as he had done by his speech. When the news reached Boston of that assault a meeting was hastily called. The race who ought to have so he she had cone by the slaveholders and their allies. When they could not reply by argument they slienced him with mu

one person so much of moral sentiment with so much intellectual culture; so much unity of aim with variety of attainment; such purity of heart, joined to such practised ability; so much of whole-souled integrity and laitaful industry in work; such sweetness and such courage; such readiness to brave enemies and patience to endure sufferings, as we find united in the life and character of Charles Sumper?

Feeling tributes were also paid to the memory of the deceased by Rev. E. E. Hale. Colonel Higginson, Rev. Mr. Alger, Rev. Dr. Webb, Rev. Dr. Bartol and In every publit throughout the city.

EULOGIES FROM THE PULPITS.

Henry Ward Beecher on Sumner. Mr. Beecher's text for the evening sermon was selected from Isaiah i., 26—"And I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the give the outlines of our political history and the events which linked the past with the present time. He spoke of the men, private and public, who had figured largely in its economy and their characteristics. Of these there were Garrison and Weld, who was like Peter the Hermit: Phillips. the patrician; May, Jackson, the two Tappans, Joshua Hewett, Rogers, Whittier, Emerson and many others he had not time to enumerate. Who would ever forget John Quincy Adams, Hale, Seward, and, later, Sumner, and, later still, Lincoln. Recently two men had de-parted almost in the same week. The funeral services of one almost overlapped the other— him of Boston and him of Buffalo; Mr. Fillmore, the truckling tool of slavery, the man who in modating pilot that gave up liberty to be crucified between two thieves, Southern Shavery and Northern Mammon, and then washed his hands and said, "I am innocent of this thing"-and Charles Sumner, the representative man of that reactionary spirit which had saved the nation. By birth and surroundings he was fit to be an aristocrat. But his love of justice and truth made him essentially a democrat. Personally he was not one, but he became one in the times in which he lived. By the force of circumstances he became the leader of his party. He came forward at the time when Webster, Choate and Holt were the heroes—in Massachusetts when it was almost worth a man's life to say a word against any of them. Now how is it? By nature Sumner was endowed with a manly person, of an admirable cast of mind; yet he was a made up man. He fell lately from the blow he received ut his later career, and neither Brown nor Lincoln was a greater martyr for liberty than Charles Sumner. How beautiful to die so! The club that struck him was better than knighting him. It brought him to honor and immortakty. God worked largely in him for the benefit of the nation, and he died at the right place, had he died two or three years ago, before some passionate hatings had given themselves untoward form, which, let us hope, was the fruit of haste, much that may be now bitter would have been avoided. But the grave is kinder than man and covers his faults with him. No son possesses his name. No child shall carry it down to posterity. He is cut off from that. But the State of Massachusetts snall carve his name so deep that no hand can rub it out. No son or daughter wept at his oler, but down a million dusky checks the tears stream, and they feel that a father and protector has gone from among them, and I would rather have the honor of the smitten than the honor of the high. He joined himself to the best things of his time, and now he is with God. Young men, let me give you some of his good qualities to follow. In a venal and corrupt place, but I don't believe a word of it; I have in the protect of the poor and the never did. His was not a beingerent statesmanning. He was an advocate for peace based upon justice, and his preference Charles Sumner, the representative man of that reactionary spirit which had saved the nation By birth and surroundings he was fit to be an

De Witt C. Talmage on the Life and Death of Charles Sumner

Mr. Talmage preached last evening on the hollowness and uncertainty of life and of worldly honors, and held up the life and death of Senator Sumner as one very emphatic illustration of the truthfulness of his subject. The Tabernacle was densely crowded.

were as follows:-"The week just ended will be memorable in the annals of American history, because of the death of an ex-President and the leading Senator of the United States, and the ministers of the Gospel who confront the people to-day with religious message may well be earnest and pointed in what they say. We have never had a better lesson concerning the hollowness and uncertainty of worldly honors than we have had in the life and death of Charles Sumner. Now the land uncovers its head as a silent body goes through to its burial place. Independence Hall is offered for the reception of the remains. The flags are at half-mast. Funeral culogiums are sounded through the land, and the minute guns on Boston Common throb, now that his heart has

ceased to beat. But WHILE HE LIVED, HOW PURSUED HE WAS, while he lived, how fursued he was, how maltreated, how censured by legislative resolutions, how carricatured in the pictorials, how charged with every ambitious and impure motive! his domestic life assailed, and all the urns of second hatred and bilingsgate and falsehood emptied on his head! And when Brooks' club struck him down in the Senate Chamber, there were hundreds of thousands to cry, "Good for him—served him right!"

of thousands to cry, "Good for him—served him right!"

Last summer a year he must put the ocean between him and his maligners that he might have a little peace. They said he went off sick and broken-hearted because he himself could not get to be Fresident. Oh, Commonwealth of Massachusets! who is this that lies to-day sleeping in your public building, under garlands and wrapped in the American flag? Is this the man whom, only a little while ago, you DENOUNCED AS THE FOE OF AMERICAN AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS?

intue white ago, you

DENOUNCED AS THE FOE OF AMERICAN AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS?

Oh, ye American people, ye cannot, by a week of
eulogiums and newspaper leaders, which the dead
Senator can neither hear nor read, atone for
twenty-five years of caricature and maitreatment.
When I see such a man as Charles Summer pursued
for a lifetime by all the hounds of the political
kennels, buried under a mountain of flowers
and amid a great national requiem, I say what a
hypocritical thing is human favor! You take a
quarter of a century in trying to pull down his
sime and the next quarter of a century in attempting to build his monument. Either you were
wroug then or you are wrong now.

Are there young men here ambitious for Gubernatorial, Senatorial or Presidential chairs, let them
see the folly of all earthly aspirations.

TWO GREAT NATIONAL FUNREAL BELLS
are tolling, one irom the East and the other from
the West, both ringing out the warning, "Put not
your trust in princes, nor in the son of man,
in whom there is no help; their breath goeth forth
on that very day their thoughts perish." Better
be seeking atter the honors of Heaven; better be
preparing for the great future. Be quick, the
moments dart past; be quick, the day of grace is
closing; be quick, lest some slight paralysis strike
your orain, as it did our venerable ex-President,
or like the Senator who now less in state waiting
for interment. You feel a pain at the heart, and
you only have time to cry, "Oh! oh!" and you are
gone. God forbid that airer so many emphatic
warning, you should lose your soul.

A Monument To Be Raised to His Mem ory by the Colored Citizens-An En-

Last night a crowded audience gathered at Republican Hall, situated in Twenty-third street and Broadway, to listen to a funeral oration on the memory of the late Charles Sumner. The meeting, although a colored one, was largely at-tended by white people. On the platform a catafalque had been erected, covered with a black velvet pall. In the centre of the pall were in-scribed, in large golden letters, the name of "Sumner." Gracefully entwined around the mournful emblem were some choice flowers. Among the most distinguished colored citizens on the platform were the Rev. D. H. Vanderese, J. Butler, A. Williams, H. S. Mclivain, J. M. Andrews. T. S. W. Titus, W. H. Coopes, & Er Crosby and

Robert Thompson. After prayer the Rer. B. H. Garnet gave a highly interesting sketch of the life of Sumner, and depicted in glowing terms the gratitude the colored race owe to the dead Senator for their emancipation and enfranchisement. He told of his battles lought in the Senate for freedom, and said that in his opinion there

for freedom, and said that in his opinion there existed no nobler type of a man than their late friend and benefactor, who had now crossed that bourne from which he traveller returns. At the conclusion of the oration, which occupied upwards of an hour, on motion of the reverend speaker, the loliowing breamble and revolutions were submitted and read by Mr. T. S. W. Itus;—

PREMARIE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas in the dispensation of Divine Providence it has pleased God, who doeth all things well, to remove from among the hving the illustrious statesman and devoted philanthrophist the late Charles Summer. United States Senator from Massachusetts, and whereas the cause of universal liberty had civil rights in this country has had no truer friend since the foundation of this government; and whereas the departed Senator has endeared his name especially to the colored race in this land by his resistance to the slave power and its encromehacuts, which statued the name and blotted the history of our Resulvile, scaling his devotion to the principles of justice with his blood; therefore,

Resolved. That we, in common with the friends of human rights and civil likerty throughout this country and the whole civilized world, meant in the loss of the fearless champlon of the poer and the oppressed and the brightest orbaneat or the Cunied States.

Resolved, That the name and noble deeds of Charles

the brightest ornament of the Senate of the United States.

Resoved, That the name and noble deeds of Charles and the series of the emancipated states are engraven on the hearts of the emancipated and that we distantihed eithers as february in the most over children sacredly to cherish his memory in the most over children sacredly to cherish to generations to come the ornamicance of his devotion to make the control of the series of the series of their greatest statesman, whose public life and service have reflected honor and giory upon them and given immortality to his own name.

THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren throughout the land the creetion of a monument to Charles summer, and that we reflected only and the service have the land the creetion of a monument to Charles summer, and that we will cordially co-perate with such a movement; and turther we would respectfully suggest that for this purpose contributions be solicited on the anniversary of the stoppion of the fitteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, towards the passage of which Summer's patriotism, eloquence and influence so largely contributed.

Upon being put to the vote the above preamble

Upon being put to the vote the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Garnet stated that he hoped the colored citizens of the Empire City would erect a statue to Summer in Central Park, as an ornament to the Empire City. The proposition was received with much applause, and after taking up a collection of several hundred dollars the meeting adjourned.

#### SUMNER AND THE BATTLE FLAGS. A Letter of Sumner on His "Battle Fing"

Bill and Its Unjust Critletsm. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15, 1874.

The Springfield Republican of to-morrow morning will print a letter from Mr. Sumner to a personal friend in this city, dated March 20, 1873, in which, after alluding to his sickness, which he says "goes back in its origin to injuries received seventeen years ago," he speaks as follows of his "Battle Flag" bill:—

"Battle Piag" bill:—
It seems to me unjust and hard to understand the t my bill can be called hostile to the soldier or to the resident when it was introduced by me. May 8, 1-2, and then again February 77, 1865, and when it has been commended by General Scott, teneral Robert Anderson and General Thomas, all good and true soldiers. If persons would only consider candidly my original convictions on this question they would see how natural and inevitable has been my conduct. As if in such a matter I could have "hostility" or "spile" to anybody. I am a public servant and never was moved by a purer sense of duty than in this bill all of which will be seen at iast. Meanwhile men will flounder in misconception and misrepresentation, to be regretted in the day of light. Sincercity your

The Colored Citizens of New Haven Unite in Memorial Services. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15, 1874.

The colored citizens of this city united this evening in memorial services in remembrance of Charles Sumner. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Religious Tributes of the Colored People of Utica. Urica, N. Y., March 15, 1874.

Sumner memorial services were held in the African churches in this city this evening.

Tribute to His Memory by the Colored People of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15, 1874. The colored people will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night to express respect for the memory of Senator Sumner.

#### SENATOR SUMNER'S WILL.

(From the Boston Globe.)

In September, 1872, just before Senator Sumner left for Europe, he wrote with his own hand his will. He bequeathed all his papers, manuscripts and letter-books to Henry W. Longiellow, Francis E. Balch and Henry L. Pierce as trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years-Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the city of Boston, for the Art Museum, gives to the city of Boston, for the Art Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of the "Miracle of the Slave," which he bequeaths to his friend, John B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of \$500. There is a bequest of \$2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow, \$2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe and \$2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, "which," he says, "I ask them to accept, in token of gratitude, for the friendship their parents have shown me." The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed in two equal moieties; one molicty to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, Cal., the other moiety to the President and fellows of Harvard, in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be ap-President and fellows of Harvard, in trust for the benefit of the college library, the income to be applied to the purchase of books. In reference to this last molety the will adds:—'This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting, especially the library, I am governed especially by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and, having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of iriends, and on public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I freely received." Francis B. Baich, of Boston, formerly cierk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Reliations when Mr. Sumner was chairman of that committee, is designated as the sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner's estate is valued at \$100,000.

## SPORT IN CHICAGO.

Base Ball, Billiards and Cock Fighting-A Merry Mill Meditated CHICAGO, March 12, 1874.

The mild spring breezes and genial sun have ivided the lovers of the national game, and President Gassette has ordered the White Stocking men to report for duty next week, when practice will commence. The club will, it is hoped, be prepared to enter the arena in May, though it is feared that Wood will not be able to play until June or July, even if he is ready then. The abscess in his knee has been both painful and dangerous, confining him to his house for over a month; and six weeks or two months at least must elapse ere he is able to use the leg freely and safely. The disposition of the nine is to be as follows:—

the nine is to be as follows:—

Pitcher, Zettlein; catcher, Malone; short stop, Force; first baseman, Devlin; second, Wood; third, Meyerle; right field and change pitcher, Pinkham; centre, Freacy; lett, Cuthbert.

In the event of Wood being unable to play, Force will act as captain. The uniform of 1874 will be white, with black shoes and belt; the cap white, with black shoes and belt; the cap white, with black band and cord. The grounds at the corner of State and Twenty-third street will, in all probability, be retained, and satisfactory arrangements for transportation both by rail and street car be concluded.

BILLIARDS.

Rudolph, who has been knocking about in the West Indies and South America, telegraphed to Tom Foley sesterday that he had arrived at New Orleans with lots of money and confidence, and, being in good practice, would play any man in America at the three-bail game for \$1,000 or \$2,000. Foley thereupon wrote to Garnier, and telegraphed a reply that either Garnier or Maurice Daiy would, in all probability, take up the gauntiet. Time and place were not specified.

COCK FIGHTING.

The brethren of the gaff in the vicinity are on the tip-toe of expectation apropos of the challenge

The brethren of the gaff in the vicinity are on the tip-toe of expectation apropos of the challenge of Mr. Thomas J. O'Neal, of Louisville, Ky., which reads as follows:—

I will make a main of cocks with any party in Chicago or State of Illinois, for \$300 a battle and \$1,000 on the odd battle; to show twenty-one cocks each and fight all that fall in, that is, give or take two ounces. I will give parties accepting the challenge \$220 to come here and fight the main, or I will take \$250 and go to them, that is it the main takes place in or near Chicago; fight to take place fifteen days after signing articles and putting \$5 torreit, which must be one-half the money bet on the odd battle, \$1,000. This challenge is open for ten days. Weights, from four pounds six ounces to six pounds. It is possible that the deft will be taken up on behalf of the Garden City by Jerry Monroe or "Pop" Chapple.

Fistic matters are very dull in the West. At St. Louis Tom Alien and the other participants in the McCool fight come up for trial in St. Clair county next week, and Arthur Chambers will take East any authentic news. Allen pronounces wholly gratuitous and unauthorized by him any metropolitan made challenges to Mace, with whom he had intended to go to England on an exhibition tour. Under the new Missouri law fighting, or even challenging, is an expensive luxury in which Allen is not able to indulge. In the Northwest "Red-banded Mike" and Jem Taylor are said to be matched and in training for a \$1,000 fight at Negaune towards the end of May. The news is not very ancient, but it hath a decidedly fish fike smell.

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Question As It Now Estands—The Prospect of an Enactment Authorizing Free Banking.
The consideration of the finance question will be resumed in the Senate on Tuesday, to which day it adjourned. The strength of the "expansionists" has received some accessions, and it is believed that they have lost but one, which argues the passage of some measure providing money for circulation. It will not take the shape contemplated by Senator Mor-ton's amendment, providing for the in-crease of \$46,000,000, which has been so persistently argued pro and con. It may be that the free banking measure will provide the remedy now sought as against the alleged monopoly of the present national banks and the evident preferences and exactions of the accumulated capital representatives, who do not want the market supplied with any other sources of money accommodation which will impair, as is claimed, their exclusive control of financial operations through which they will be able to make, as they can now, any terms deemed acceptable to them in loaning to the West and South Free banking is reported to-night, from the high authority of a Senator who has battled for it among other measures of relief, to have largely gained in favor among Senators heretolore opposed to it, and a confident belief prevails that the advocacy of the measure will prove very formidable and stand a lair chance, with other measures proposed, of a final passage. It is said that a may pass providing for since without restrictions as assistance the West and South. A significant fact in connection with the finance question transpired when Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, was making arrangements to pair with Senator Conkling. The latter, who is to be absent from the Senate for about two weeks to argue some important law cases, declined to pair on the question of free banking although he has been opposed, heretofore, in toto, to that side of the Senate which has up to this time argued in layor of that manner of solving the problem of the finances. this free banking question is pressed in the Senate it may be that Senator Merrimon's proposition may have to be taken out of the General Logan will speak next on the finances, Schurz, and then Senator Morton will follow, tak ing about an nour in the delivery of his speech.

Colonel John E. Michener has been restored to his position in the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department. Some time ago he was removed on the representation of a department special agent, who impugned his honesty. The investigation of the Grand Jury showed he had done nothing whatever rendering him amenable to law. His restoration by the Postmaster General is intended as a rebuke to the agent and an act of justice to s faithful officer unjustly accused of crime. Condition of General Dent and Mr. Sar.

A vote by Friday is calculated upon by the

House for concurrence.

informed, when the whole question will be dis-

posed of in the Senate and then will go to the

gent.
The condition of General Dent and Mr. Sargent is unchanged at one o'clock A. M. Both are still seriously ill, with no hope of recovery, and death probable within three days.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The Concert Season.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. The first orchestral work on the bill was the "Jupiter" symphony of Mozart, No. 4, in O major, opus 38, one of the grandest works in the symphonic repertoire. The performance of this work was characterized by more brio, finish and care than has been generally found at those concerts of late years. The passages for the wind instruments-which are by no means easy, and which at most extent-were admirably given, and the strings showed more perceptible color than usual. other orchestral work in the programme was Raff's "Lenore" symphony, which was brought out some time ago by Mr. Theodore Thomas with great réclame. The soloists were Miss Antonia Henne, contraito, and M. Emile Guyon, pianist. former gave an interesting rendering of the well-known scena from Gluck's "Orpheus," "Che faro senza Euridice," but failed atterly to interpret the fanciful songs of Rubinstein which she selected for the occasion. M. Guyon played the romance and rondo from Chopin's concerto in E minor. It is hardly in consonance with the true Philharmonic spirit to give only extracts from such a work. One would naturally expect at such a concert to hear it in its entirety.

with the training respect to give only expect at such a concert to hear it in its entirety.
M. Guyon has a neat, graceful style; not of much breadth and lacking in warmth and spirit. A rew false notes here and there betrayed the presence of nervousness; but the general effect of his performance was calculated to inspire a feeling of desire to hear him again when less affected by nervousness. The next concert takes place on April 18, with the following programme:—Overture, "Sakuntala," Goldmark; Suite, No. 2, Grimm; "Egmont," Beethoven.
Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was sung last evening at St. Ann's church, under the direction of the organist, M. Louis Dachauer. The soloists were mile, Corradt, Mile. Gomien and Messrs. Pflueger and Succio. The "Onjus Animam," one of the most remarkable arias ever penned by the composer, was rendered by Mr. Pflueger with taste and expression, and Mile. Gomien gave to "Fac ut porteru" all the wealth of devotional spirit and intensity it demanded. The rare, sympathetic quality of her voice here found a congenial theme. The lovely duet, "Quando corpus," given without accompaniment, evinced a degree of excellence not generally found in church choirs. The same may be said of the interpretation of "Inflammatus" and "Sancta Mater." Coccio's "Stabat Mater" is announced for next Sunday evening.

The concert at the Grand Opera House last evening was not as largely attended as on the preceding sunday, although the attractions were in no wise interior. Glimore's band, the best military organization of the kind we have in this country, played the Tannhauser march, two movements from Mendelssonn's Socioth symphony and the overture to "Preciosa." The soloists were Miss Isabelia Brush, Miss Henne, Wieniawski, Grai, Vierling, Lefebre and Arbuckle. A chorus from the German Opera also appeared in the Anales to the third acts of "Marcha" and "Ernanl." Miss Brush won considerable applause for her very artistic rendering of the air des Bjouzz, from "Fansi." She is a voice of rare sweetness of tone.

Gimor

Musical and Dramatic Notes "Revenge" at the Bowery to-night. "Toodles" is in the bill at the Olympic,

"La Fule de Mme. Angot" holds her own at the Lyceum.
"The Rivals" will be revived at Wallack's this

The Martinetti family replace Pox at the Grand

Opera House. Janauschek appears as Medea at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.

An avalanche of talent threatens visitors to the

"Humpty Dumpty" will be at home in the Broad-

way Theatre on the 6th of April. .
"The Man from America" will form the attraction for the week at Wood's Museum.
"There is no rarity of 'Charity'" at the Fifth

Avenue. Daly thinks it is a virtue that pays. The Wallack and Daly combination performance for the benefit of the poor will take place on Thursday next at the Academy of Music.
"Les Huguenots" will be presented to-night at

the Academy of Music for the last time, with Mme. Nilsson and Signor Campanini in their best roles. John Brougham appears as Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the "Rivais" at Wallack's to-night, Sir An thony Absolute will be represented by John Gil-

Mme. Pauline Lucca, having entirely recovered from her late indisposition, will appear at the Stadt Theatre this evening in the rôle of Aznecia

# PANAMA.

Alarming and Extensive Fire in the Isthmus City.

The Grand Hotel, a Catholic Seminary and Many Stores and Dwellings Consumed-A Bishop Despoiled of His Altar Property, Even to His Mitre-Heavy Losses to Insurance Companies.

PANAMA, March 4, 1874. The last days of the carnival had just passed when Panama became again the scene of a great conflagration.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE PIRE. About half-past six P. M. of the 19th of February, last, the alarm of fire was given and the bells commenced ringing. The flames originated in a straw hat store belonging to Sellor Gutierrez, situated in Calle Comercio, almost directly in front of the private entrance to the Grand flotel. The building in which this fire occurred was soon in flames, leaving the inmates of the second and third stories only time to escape with what they had on them. The wind being from the north, the flames soon communicated to the Grand Hotel, a spacious building of many stories and occupying a whole block. The basement was occupied by valuable retail and commission stores. A part of the building had been set apart as a residence for the Bishop of Panama, a Catholic seminary for young priests and rooms for members of the clergy connected with the episcopal government of the diocese. The Bishop lost everything, even to his episcopal mitre; so did the priests who assisted him in his duties.

The rest of the building was occupied by the proprietor, Mr. George Leow, his boarders, transient passengers and all the et cetera of a hotel Many of those in the hotel at the time had a narrow escape of their lives, so sudden was the alarm and so rapid the progress of the flames. The staircases were soon in flames, and the only way of escape for those who got caught was by ladders placed against the front balcony. In fact, thirty minutes after the flames made an entrance into the hotel it was perfectly gutted, with nothing left but the bare walls of what was considered the finest hotel south of San Francisco. The hotel was furnished with force-pumps and hose for fire occurring inside of the building; but was useless against a fire from without of the intensity of the fire under consideration. A build-

was useless against a fire from without of the Intensity of the fire under consideration. A building occupying such a central position, and of such a size, once under the dominion of the flames, no hope was left for the safety of the adjoining and adjacent houses. The hotel occupied the north side of the plaza.

THE HOUSES ON the east side, separated from it only by a narrow street, were soon in flames. The stores of Messrs, Landsburg & Co., M. Zbinden, watchmaker and jeweller; the city saloon and restaurant of Mr. Knopps, and the warehouse of Messrs, Gellius & Pinke have nothing left but the bare walls. The fire followed down Las Monjas street, but the wind changing about ten P. M., and the intervention of a large, unfinished building, arrested its course in an easterly direction. In a northern and westerly direction from the hotel and the house in which the rire originated, many buildings were burnt in Calles Comercio and San Juan de Dios, including the Bank of Panama. The change of wind threw the fire back on the burned district and finally exhausted itself but now before property in the streets of the Taller, Comercio and San Juan de Rios had been destroyed to the amount, it is estimated, of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The central and most valuable part of the city of Panama, containing the finest buildings and richest stores, has thus been destroyed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

The Imperial Insurance Company of London will lose \$200,000; the Sun (British), \$105,000; Northern (British), \$100,000; the North British and Mercantile, \$189,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, \$500,000; the Sun (British), \$105,000; Northern (British), \$100,000; the North British and Mercantile, \$189,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, \$500,000; the Sun (British), \$105,000; Northern (British), \$100,000; the North British and Mercantile, \$189,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, \$500,000; the Sun (British), \$105,000; Northern (British), \$100,000; the North British and Mercantile, \$189,000; Firemen's Insurance Company, \$500,000; the Sun (Bri

pany, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Stottish Imperial, \$17,500\$, and the queen, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Local differential partial pa the fire exhausted itself.

The railroad company sent over three steam fire engines, which arrived in two hours, but, very curiously, both in the present case, as in that of 1870, they were found to be in such bad working order that nothing could be effected with them, nor, we believe, have they proved of much service in any of the late fires that have taken place in Aspinwal itself. ed itself.

## OBITUARY.

Aspinwail itself.

Eliphalet Williams. A telegram from Springfield, Mass., under date of the 15th inst., reports as follows:-"Eliphalet Williams, the oldest and most prominent citizen of Northampton, Mass., died this morning from a stroke of paralysis, received on Thursday. He was president of the Northampton Bank since its onndation in 1833, with the exception of ten years; was nine times a member of the Legislature; was auditor of the Connecticut River Railness until within a lew weeks. He wanted only nine days of having completed his ninety-jourth year."

## FIRE IN MOUNT CARMEL.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., March 15, 1874. The engine, boiler and shaft houses of the Alaska Shaft were burned this evening. They belonged to the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company. The cause of the fire is not known. The buildings were all new and were not yet completed.

#### FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT.

New Haven, Conn., March 15, 1874. A fire in Bridgeport this morning destroyed Mr. Buckingham's furniture factory. The loss is \$50,000; insurance about \$2,500.

## FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Margaret Folke, aged thirty-three, was fatally burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp last night. BALTIMORE, March 15, 1874.

## THE PORK PACKING TRADE.

CINCINNATI, March 15, 1874. A part of the forthcoming annual report of Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, on the pork packing of the country, will be given to the press to-morrow, From this it appears that the whole number of hogs packed in the West this winter, from Novems ber 1 to March 1, was 5,355,810, showing a decrease compared with his figures last year, of 72,194 compared with his figures last year, of 72,192 Average gross weight, 26s 26-100 pounds, a doccrease of 21,24-100 pounds per head.

The packing this winter is equal in hogs of last winter's average to 4,988,513 hogs, and the docrease in pounds net is 108,000,000, and the average yield of lard of all kinds per head is 35,4 pounds, a decrease compared with the previous year of 4,57-100 pounds; and the total yield of lard 191,000,000, a decrease of 27,500,000; average price paid gross, \$4,38, compared with \$7,50,000 the preceding year.

## CORONERS! CASES.

Corpse Abandoned. The remains of a male child, apparently about \$ week old, were found by Mary Shannon lying in the areaway of premises No. 84 Lexington avenue and sent to the Morgue to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Woltman. Nothing could be learned concerning the parentage of the child,

Intemperance and Death. About one o'clock yesterday morning Mary Sanders, a woman thirty-eight years of age and born in Ireland, died suddenly on the second floor premises No. 38 Mailberry atreet, as is believed from the effects of intemperance. Coroner Wolfman will hold an inquest